

FOR COMMISSION GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORY

Judge Stuart Pioneers Public Way For What Some Favor But Have Never Found the Courage To Openly Advocate

PRINCIPAL OBJECTORS ARE THE HAWAIIANS

Jurist Contends They Would Not Be Injured, While Question of a 'Japanese State' Would Be Met Before It Became Menace

Circuit Court Judge T. A. Stuart is an advocate of a complete change of the governmental system of the Islands, arguing that Hawaii would be better governed and at less expense by a commission appointed by Washington than under the present system of an appointed Governor and administration and an elected legislature and four county governments.

During the past several years there have been a number of advocates of a government of Hawaii by an appointed commission, but Judge Stuart is the first public man of the Territory to come out in the open in his advocacy and to present a tentative bill outlining his ideas.

The legislation which Judge Stuart believes the Islands should ask from Congress includes three most radical departures—the elimination of a government dependent upon the votes of the citizens, the creation of trade zones on the Islands as "free ports," on the lines of Hamburg, Curacao, Singapore and other great transshipment centers, and the taking over of the sale of intoxicants in Hawaii by the government.

In submitting his tentative bill for publication, Judge Stuart writes:

Editor Advertiser:—I hand you for publication, copy of (tentative) bill for commission form of government. I have talked with several about it; some have looked upon it with approval, others have said they must think about it; and a few have been seized with political spasms by the mere reading of the title. I think it is not fair that it should be published so that all may be informed.

The principal objection that has been made is that it will not be satisfactory to the Hawaiians; that they wish to legislate and hold office. Now does not this bill increase their chances in both directions? It seems but reasonable to suppose that they would be well represented on the commission. Of the heads of departments they would be given their full share. Employment in all the minor offices and positions would naturally drift to them and their employment would not depend on politics. As to legislation, they would be given four chances in the highest legislative body in the world, when heretofore they have had but one. These chances must be distributed between four Islands. If the Hawaiians can elect Kibio, they can with greater ease elect the four delegates if they choose to do so. The giving of the four delegates, including two to the senate, is a greater grant in this direction than has ever been given to any Territory. A seat in the United States senate or house is open to all persons native born, and includes native-born Chinese and Japanese. Such is the law now as to the one Delegate. The person who thinks this Territory stands the remotest chance of statehood is a dreamer of dreams. Such a condition would give us a Japanese State in an American Union, about as near to Japan as it is to the United States, and more subject to Japanese influence. The powers of a State, when once granted, are very great, and are irrevocable.

Too Many Judges. I make no objection to the Japanese or Chinese people; give them their rights as provided for by the Organic Act and they will always be peaceable and loyal to the United States. I think there are many of them here who would fill the Governor's chair much nearer in accord with true Democratic and true Republican principles than he does. And by this statement I mean no disrespect to the Governor.

There are so many jingoes including our Governor, who are continually raising the question of Japanese control, etc., etc., that it would seem but common sense to settle the question now while we may do so without objection, discrimination, or friction; rather than to leave it until the Japanese vote shall give them entire control; and then proceed to disfranchise them. This cannot be done. The government should grasp promptly the control of this Territory directly by Washington, which it can now do, through a commission, without violating any constitutional rights.

If it may be desirable a change may be made from a commission to a State, but we cannot change a State back to a commission. These Islands could be run under a commission at one-third of the present expense. Surely the other matters referred to in the bill cannot be objectionable.

T. B. STUART.

Tentative Bill. The tentative bill which Judge Stuart has drafted and which he publishes to the community for criticism, is:

"Section 1. The Government of Hawaii is hereby changed to a territorial commission, composed of five members, and all the powers of the Territory

No Governor—No Supervisors—No Legislature—No Customs Duties—No Bars and No Saloons

The main points in the first public suggestion for an appointed commission for Hawaii are: Abolishment of the existing territorial, city and county and county governments.

Appointment by Washington of a commission of five—the ranking head of the Military Department of Hawaii, the admiral in charge of the Pearl Harbor naval station and three civilian residents of the Territory, to have all governmental power subject to law, including the power to appoint the judiciary. Hawaii to be represented at Washington by four Delegates to Congress, two in the senate and two in the house, one elected from each of the four main Islands.

The Port of Honolulu to be made "a free port," wherein merchandise from any country might be landed duty free for transshipment and for storage. All sale of intoxicants for private gain to be abolished throughout the Islands, with the government establishing such dispensaries as may be deemed necessary.

And all the divisions thereof, and all public offices therein (except as otherwise provided herein) and the duties of such offices and officers, shall be vested in said commission from and after the passage of this act.

The commanding officer of the army and the commanding officer of the navy in Hawaii shall each (without additional compensation) be ex-officio members of the commission; the three remaining members shall be civilian citizens of the United States and residents of Hawaii. One shall be appointed by the President, one by the Vice-President, and one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They shall hold office only during the pleasure of the official appointing them respectively; and may be removed or superseded by such officer at any time. The said commission shall have power to make all appointments necessary, to carry on the public business, and to fix the salaries and compensation of all such officers, appointees or employees.

City Managers. The mayors of cities and towns in said Territory shall hereafter be known as managers thereof, and shall be appointed by and removable by, and shall act under and by authority of the commission. The laws of Hawaii shall be applicable and not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, shall continue until they shall be amended, repealed, or superseded by the commission which is hereby given full legislative powers, subject only to the higher legislative power of Congress, which may at any time revise, amend or repeal any act of said commission.

The civil members of said commission shall each receive seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00) per annum to be paid in monthly installments by the Territory. They shall be of equal authority, but they may choose one member from the civilian members to act as president of the commission and verify their acts. The seal of the commission shall be the great seal of the Territory of Hawaii, as now provided by law. The secretary of the Territory shall be the secretary of the commission. A majority of said commission shall form a quorum.

The commission shall have and possess full executive power in all matters, to be exercised by itself and its appointees. It shall possess and exercise all judicial power under that of the supreme court, the circuit courts and the district courts, to be exercised through its appointees. It may provide that all crimes (except capital and infamous offenses) may be prosecuted upon information, with or without the action of a committing magistrate. All appointments of officers or employees shall be only for and during the pleasure of the commission, and such appointments may be removed by said commission at any time.

Representatives in Congress. Said Territory shall have four Delegates to the congress of the United States. The plans are said to have been recommended by President Wilson, but not more than one shall be a resident of any one Island. The two receiving the highest number of votes shall be delegates to the senate, and the other two delegates to the house. They shall each receive the customary salary paid to delegates, and shall be entitled to the privileges awarded to delegates as now or may hereafter be provided by law.

Free Port to All. "Section 2. The Islands of Hawaii or such portion therein as the commission shall designate, are hereby declared a free port for the introduction of the commerce of the world, and its transshipment, free from any import or export duties, except such reasonable duties as the commission may fix by way of improving and keeping such ports of entry in proper condition, and causing all such property to bear its just and reasonable portion of the necessary taxes. The office of collector of customs is hereby transferred to the Territory and made a territorial office and the control thereof in every respect is hereby given to the commission.

"The appointment of all judges of the United States courts and the officers of such courts, the judges of the territorial courts, the secretary of the Territory, and the collector of Internal revenue shall be and remain in the government of the United States as now provided by law.

Public Land and Mines. "Section 3. Entire control of the public lands of the United States in the Islands of Hawaii shall pass to said commission, and it shall be the duty of such commission to immediately bring said lands into the market for all citizens of the United States, as in now provided by the acts of congress, and the said commission shall set aside, disregard and repeal all territorial acts that may infringe upon the acts of congress or the distribution of the lands among citizens of the United States in a manner and upon conditions that shall be common to all, making no seeking to make entries of said land.

"Section 4. The Islands of Hawaii being of a complex citizenry and largely devoted to military occupancy,

it is desirable that sobriety should be maintained therein; and such is declared to be the national policy. Intoxicating liquors, and intoxicating compounds of every kind, shall not be sold, bartered, or given away by any private person, or for private gain. Such liquors, beverages, and articles shall be sold and handled only by and through agencies established by the territorial government, and the profits made therefrom shall go into the territorial treasury. All saloons or other places of like nature run or operated by private persons, or for private gain, are hereby prohibited. The commission shall enact laws and adopt all special regulations to carry out the provisions hereof."

TRANSFER OF MONEY MAY NOT BE LEGAL

City Auditor and Treasurer Have Asked For Opinion

The transfer of money from the permanent improvement fund to the Honolulu road fund, provided for by resolution by the board of supervisors at its last meeting, has not met with the approval of the city auditor and treasurer and they will ask for an opinion from the city attorney as to the legality of the order of the board.

The amount involved is \$4800. This money was used from the road department allowance for the purpose of repaving the Makiki flume and building the Puhala coral tank. The money has been paid out of the road fund and it is the idea of the supervisors to draw on the permanent improvement fund to cover the two sums back into the road fund.

Under the law, money in a special fund may not be used for any purpose other than that specified. Both pieces of work might have been done from the permanent improvement fund at inception but once having been paid out of the road fund the city financiers do not see how the transfer can now be made without conflicting with the law.

PLAN BIG MILITARY DEPOT FOR HONOLULU

Plans for a big military depot for ordnance and supplies are reported to be under way in the

department, according to word which reached local headquarters yesterday. The plans are said to have been recommended by President Wilson, and \$300,000 is said to have been appropriated for the construction work. The depot will be known as the Hawaiian department ordnance depot, and has been under consideration for several months. It is to stand, it is said, on the site of the present buildings on the Fort Shafter reservation, and between the fort and the city. It will cover approximately twenty acres, situated in the northwest portion of the reservation. It is to include everything the army here will need. There are to be saddlery shops, general shops, a supply depot, gun sheds, reserve store houses and quarters for non-commissioned officers and men.

SUMPTUOUS HAWAIIAN FEAST IN WOLTER'S LANE

Baby Samuel Kaloekamann Manu celebrated the first anniversary of his birth at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Manu, in Wolter's lane, Kapalama, yesterday. The birthday was observed by a Hawaiian feast, which was one of the finest ever attempted in the Islands and was attended by several hundred friends of the youngster and his parents. Not since the loan of the mayor, to the visiting congressmen has such a large spread been attempted and covers were laid for four hundred guests. The feast started at half past one o'clock and lasted until a late hour. The diners were regaled with all the finest Hawaiian delicacies and music of the first order.

AID FOR NATIONAL GUARD

The Maui supervisors have granted a subsidy of \$150 a month to the third regiment of the national guard.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Taken a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR HOLDS KAPAA SETTLERS FAIRLY TREATED

Admits Railway Project Has Fallen Through But Says Homesteaders Are Protected

ONLY FIVE CONTRACTS STILL OUTSTANDING

Government Has Very Moderate Areas of Land in Possession At Present

The situation in which the homesteaders of the Kapa (Kauai) district find themselves is still one of uncertainty. For more than a year the question of a railroad by which their land could be moved to the plantation where it would find a market is still undecided. Recently efforts have been made to secure some kind of an understanding, but Governor Pinkham has insisted that he is not ready for a settlement as there are too many questions entering into the matter to admit of haste.

The railroad matter has fallen through, it is true, and the Governor has said, "but for all that the homesteaders of the Kapa district are not suffering from lack of railroad facilities. Other facilities are being put in and instead of the cane being hauled up hill it now runs down hill. Old Contracts Not Approved.

"This is apparently meeting with the approval of the homesteaders, who, I understand, have transferred their contracts. The old contracts have not been approved by me, because I have been extremely desirous of finally settling the best methods of distributing and conserving the government water supply for irrigation, and also because I have wished to determine a basis for water rates, so that when sugar is high the Territory shall receive a better price for its water, and less when the price of sugar falls. In this way we shall be able to avoid inflicting a hardship upon the homesteaders, the plantations and the Territory.

Mr. Harrison and others have been working with me trying to ascertain what would be fair and economically sound. As the principals now laid down will affect all future transactions dealing with governmental waters it is vitally necessary to be very careful before we make a move."

States Of Agreements. There are at present, as I understand it, but five contracts with the Lihue Plantation Company still outstanding. According to information I have received this week, two of the homesteaders have said that they are intending to settle up with the Lihue company and transfer their contracts. The contracts with the Lihue Plantation Company involved certain rights of way and contained matter which I consider as transparent and against the best public policy. Therefore I refused to approve them.

"Outside of some six or seven hundred acres of land in Kapa, which has not been applied for, there is little government land which has not been subdivided. Recent applications for lands at Anahola have been made. I understand. These lands have been cropped for many years and need to lie fallow for a time before they can be considered at their best. There also are lands farther north, but there is no water for them, and it would cost much money to provide it. The petition for homesteads at Anahola has been referred to the new land commissioner, with instructions to look the matter up as soon as possible.

Government Has Small Areas. As has been repeated time and time again, until I should think the type should have begun to wear out, the government has very moderate areas of land in possession at present. The bulk of the land which will come into the possession of the Territory from 1918, onward, will be the subject of public discussion by the Governor at the proper time.

"In Kau, Hawaii, a number of persons want to homestead 180 acres at a high elevation, and now being planted by the Hutchinson Sugar Company. The applicants do not, however, live upon the land, and have no money to carry on business. Their proposition is to live in the town below and have possession of the land above. Had this been done the government would have obtained, and the road would have cost not less than \$10,000, while the homesteaders would, doubtless, have expected to get the land for fourteen dollars and seven cents an acre. It is to be doubted if the taxpayers would consider this other than a most unjustifiable imposition upon them.

Status of Thompson Association. Except for two homesteads, all of the Thompson Association have passed into the hands of the Hutchinson Sugar Company, and the two I have mentioned are owned by women who hold positions with the public schools of Hawaii.

The Kapa homesteaders, although they are said to have been aware of the Governor's attitude toward the proposed railroad from Makae plantation property to Lihue, as well as the cause contracts with the Makae plantation and the Lihue plantation, blame the Governor for his delay of the matter. Governor Pinkham, however, insists that he has acted with all possible promptness.

There are so many problems connected with the whole question that it is not possible to decide justly in a hurry," he says.

One of the results of the uncertainty has been that the homesteaders are op-

LIQUOR LAW A SCRAP OF PAPER

Refugee Blind Piggers Allowed To Plead Guilty and Escape Without Penalty

August Possence of the refugee steamer Pomona and Heinrich Muller of the refugee steamer Sotos, who are two of the several who have been selling beer to all comers at joy zones every Sunday for several months along the waterfront, pleaded guilty yesterday in the police court, after it had been fixed that they should be allowed to go on suspended sentence and a promise to run no more. Their plea was made through their attorney, Frank E. Thompson, who related how licensee Inspector Fennell had talked over the beer selling with him prior to the arrests.

Before the case was called in the police court, Assistant City Attorney Chiffingworth, and the police judge had a private session in the judge's chambers.

In entering the plea of guilty for the blind pigger, Mr. Thompson stated that Inspector Fennell had told him that Chairman Lowrey of the license commission would be satisfied with a suspended sentence. Deputy City Attorney Carter, who was present to prosecute, said that he would not oppose the motion for a suspended sentence, provided there was a promise given that the sale of beer on the German ships would stop.

The extent of the Sunday trade in beer on several of the German ships has been great and the openness of the lawbreaking generally conspicuous. Brothkeepers, blindpiggers and vulgar dealers have heretofore not figured among the privileged class of lawbreakers in Honolulu.

ART SMITH IS WARMLY WELCOMED AT TOKIO

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Ship) TOKIO, March 19.—Art Smith, the American aviator, S. Sheba, Honolulu newspaperman and young Togo, arrived here yesterday in the Chiyu Maru. Baron E. Shibusawa, who returned recently from a trip to the United States, Baron Y. Sakatani, former mayor of Tokio and many other prominent Japanese welcomed the party.

Last night Aviator Smith was the guest at a dinner given by these citizens at the Solyokos of Tokio. The aviator will endeavor to give an exhibition of flying under the roof of the Kakugikan, the wrestling hall and one of the largest buildings in the world.

CITY OF HILO WANTS MORE CEMETERY LAND

Hilo needs a cemetery very badly and the members of the board of trade have taken the matter of the condemnation of land up with Attorney General Staibuck. The land is at present planted to cane and before it may be used as a burial place the cane will have to be harvested. This, it is anticipated, will not be for at least a year. The board of trade has addressed a communication to the attorney general asking that official just when additional land for the purposes of burial may be obtained.

BAINS AGAIN IN HILO

J. W. Bains, formerly with the Hilo Railway and afterwards in the employ of the O. R. & L., is established in Hilo again as the agent of the Pacific Grain and Products Company of California, which will handle the molasses output of several Hamakua and Hilo plantations.

Operating upon temporary contracts, and it is said that several are in financial straits, and would have gone broke save for the high prices sugar has brought since the outbreak of the war in Europe. The homesteaders declare that there are sixty contracts awaiting the approval of the Governor, who insists that all but five of the contracts with Lihue have been transferred to other plantations.

The Governor's attitude, he says, has been based upon his desire to secure full protection to the homesteaders themselves, to which the holders of the land reply by saying that the contracts with the Lihue company were drawn under the practical direction of the Governor, who has since that time changed his mind in several particulars.

Plant Along Proposed Line

Following several conferences with the Governor and the former land commissioner, J. D. Tucker, and Charles R. Farley, assistant chief of public works, the homesteaders began planting cane along the proposed line of a railroad that has been under consideration for years. Some of this cane is now ready for shipment. Contracts were made with the Lihue company, subject to the approval of Governor Pinkham. They have been in the office of the Governor since February, 1915, and have not been acted upon.

The railroad has not been built and the homesteaders are now at a point where they must make some contracts, either with Lihue or the Makae Sugar Company. These contracts, they declare, will be made on less advantageous terms than the former. Many of them are said to be making short term contracts with the Makae Sugar Company without awaiting the sanction of Governor Pinkham, hoping that are the time comes for the next contracts to be signed, the railroad will be under construction, and contracts with Lihue can be definitely arranged.

MANAGER MURRAY AND MAYOR SCRAP

They Have Near Row When Employee of Water Department Is Suspended

What came near being a riotous visit of members of the city and territorial government to Nounau dam on Friday. Neither the mayor nor Manager Harry Murray of the waterworks, who were the principals in the near row, would talk of the matter but it is understood that the keeper at the reservoir has been suspended for a week for not obeying orders and that this action was taken by Manager Murray as a reminder to his force of assistants that discipline must be observed no matter what orders are given over his head.

Awed By Officials. It all came about through the visit of members of the loan fund commission to the dam, with their expert, Professor Sedgewick. The party consisted of the mayor, Superintendent of Public Works Forbes, his assistant, A. C. Wheeler, and one or two others. They went there to see if the big pipe was really leaking, as was found by Engineers Taylor and Jorgensen in their investigation for the Oahu water commission.

Superintendent Knapik was ordered by some one in the party to open one of the big valves and did so, night there in where he was suspended, as Murray has given orders that these valves are not to be touched without orders from the main office. The opening and closing of the valves is quite a delicate matter and might result in serious consequences if done carelessly. A message was received at the police station from someone in Kaimuki to the effect that two Filipinos in a hack were hanging about Monsarrat street near Cecil Brown's residence, and that on being approached they had fired a shot and driven away.

Motorcycle Officers Pursue. Motorcycle Officers W. Perry and B. Sizemore, who were on night duty at King street and Kalakaua avenue, were got in touch with about five minutes to one o'clock and they at once proceeded to Maake Island via Kalakaua avenue, Fort Ruger, Campbell avenue and Kapihulu road.

When near Madame Hiram's place in Kapihulu park the officers saw a hack going toward along Kalakaua avenue and went in pursuit. The outline of the hack was visible against the relief of open sky on the main road. Owing to the wretched condition of the road the officers were forced to proceed at a rate of only eight miles an hour until the avenue was reached, when a speed of forty miles an hour was attained.

The hack, which was being driven by a man, was overtaken opposite St. Augustine's chapel, nearly across from the Kew cottages. As soon as the driver of the hack heard the engines of the motorcycle he pulled the vehicle into the curb and one man leaped from the hack and, with his hand in his pocket, ran toward Perry. Both bandits probably shot.

The officers, not wishing to kill the man at the close range, fired high from the seat of his motorcycle, the engine of which was still going. The man ducked behind the hack and then started to run toward the hedge surrounding the chapel. This time Perry shot to kill and the man, throwing up his hands, fell prone on his face.

Meanwhile Sizemore had been shooting at the other occupant of the hack, who had also jumped out. He fired twice at about forty yards' range, and when the second shot was fired the man was heard to groan loudly as though hit. He kept on running, however, and disappeared by the hibiscus hedge dividing the chapel yard on the Kew side from a vacant lot.

Perry, in the meanwhile, thinking that his man was accounted for, had gone to ascertain if Sizemore needed any assistance and when he turned to look for his man he saw him crawling on all fours along the hedge. He fired three more shots, but failed to stop the man, who disappeared in the thick grass and weeds.

Home Boils With Heat. Perry and Sizemore searched the vicinity until five o'clock yesterday morning but without any success. They were assisted in their efforts by Motorcycle Officer Joseph Lili and Mounted Patrolman O. Ludloff and Kakuu.

As soon as the shooting started the horse in the hack bolted and the vehicle was stopped by Mount Patrolman Kahua near Heine's Tavern. The officer tied the horse up and proceeded in the direction whence came the shots.

Hoodlums were found on the grass near where the shooting took place and from their quantity it is believed that both men were hit. Splashes of blood were also visible along the side of the hedge. No weapon, nor any other article was found which would furnish a clue to the identity of the fugitives.

The country just north of the chapel contains many rice fields, and piles of rice straw, which afford excellent hiding places, and it is thought that the men found refuge in some such place as this and lay low until they judge it safe to depart.

Stolen Vehicle Recovered

When Perry and Sizemore abandoned their search they went to take a look at the hack which had been stopped in its runaway career by Kahua and then, for the first time, found that it was back No. 156, which had been reported stolen late the previous night.

The officers say that the two men were, in their belief, Filipinos. Both were small men and well dressed. One wore a blue serge suit and a cap, while his companion was dressed in a pepper and salt suit, dark trousers, and wore a dark Fedora hat.

Up to last night no report had been received at the police station of any burglaries having been committed on Saturday night in the Kapihulu district.

FILIPINO BANDITS ARE SHOT BUT GET AWAY IN DARKNESS

Motorcycle Police Officers Have Exciting Race After Outlaws In Stolen Hack

WAIKIKI DISTRICT SCENE OF EARLY MORNING CHASE

Robbers Abandon Vehicle When Overhauled and Escape In Fusillade of Bullets

Two men, believed to be Filipinos, who are suspected of having been concerned in several burglaries which have been committed in and about Honolulu of late, were cornered at Waikiki by police officers while fleeing in a hack, early yesterday morning, and both are thought to have been wounded by revolver shots fired by their pursuers.

At half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night a Japanese named Muramoto reported to the police that his hack (No. 156) had been stolen from River street. Officers on their beats were notified by phone to be on the lookout for the stolen vehicle. Ten minutes after midnight a message was received at the police station from someone in Kaimuki to the effect that two Filipinos in a hack were hanging about Monsarrat street near Cecil Brown's residence, and that on being approached they had fired a shot and driven away.

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PEOPLE OF MOLOKAI HUNT MISSING MAN

Well-Known Chinese Planter and Fisherman Disappears After Row With Wife

The people of the eastern end of Molokai have been on a man hunt for several days. They do not know whether they have been hunting for a dead man or a man who is alive. Under the direction of Sheriff Crowell of Maui, forty searchers have been sent to look for Wing Pau, a Chinese of Lanai, who is said to have been in Hawaii with his wife, left the house early Wednesday morning. He took his pipe and tobacco and a loaded revolver. Search was made of the mountains and shore in the whole district but nothing was found leading to the recovery of the man's body, if dead, or traces of his whereabouts if living.

Wing Pau is a well known planter and fisherman of Molokai, where he has lived for many years. The news of the disappearance of the man was brought here by Archie E. Kabele, the attorney and well known Republican politician, who returned from Molokai after a business trip in the Mikihala yesterday.

Kabele says that the condition of the roads on Molokai is so much worse than that of any other that he has ever traveled over that they should not be called roads. He makes frequent trips to Windward, Oahu and considers that he is a judge of good roads.

ANOTHER 'CORNERSTONE' FOR HILO FEDERAL BUILDING

When Uncle Joe Cannon was here last year he laid the cornerstone of the Hilo federal building with imposing ceremonies. Now there is another big stone to be placed and as it has a hole in it, it is proposed to put Hilo papers and other things in it so that when the building is torn down possibly a hundred years from now the people of those times may be able to see what kind of newspapers the town had to read.

POLICE OFFICER SHOOT YOUTH AND IS SUSPENDED

Because he would not halt when told to do so by Police Officer Sam Kaimakahi of Hilo, Henry Pete, a Hawaiian youth, was shot in the leg by the officer. The latter has been suspended by Sheriff Pua and the matter will be left for the consideration of the grand jury. The officer claims that he fired to frighten the boy and that the revolver "threw high."